

California GARDEN

JULY-AUGUST- 2000

Volume 91 No. 4

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HORTICULTURAL CALENDAR

June 15-July 4

DEL MAR FAIR Flower & Garden Show
"Dream Gardens of California." 24-hour
information line 858/793-5555.

July 1-2 Sat.-Sun.

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Show and Sale. Both days 10:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.
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July 22-23 Sat.-Sun.

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July 29-30 Sat.-Sun.

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August 5 Sat.

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THE MAGAZINE FOR THE HANDS-ON GARDENER

JULY-AUGUST 2000

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www.rslphoto.com

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Gleanings . . .

BUG HISTORY . . .

Not all insects are bad. Insects were here before humans—about 349 million years longer. Fossils indicate that insects have been around for about 350 million years. Even though insects can survive without us, they have been good to us. Because they are low in fat and high in protein, insects are part of the diet in many countries. They are used for dyes. Bees produce honey and do crop pollination.

Usually we think of insects as problems and since the beginning of history we humans have occupied a significant portion of our time dealing with insects and insect damage. Today pesticides are the primary pest management method although time-honored swatting and crushing still work. The use of synthetic insecticides began with the discovery of arsenic-based insect poison Paris green in 1865. The next development was lead arsenate. Sodium fluoride was patented in England in 1896. Cryolite, a safer substitute for arsenic compounds, was introduced in 1929. In 1939 DDT was invented. Cyanide, nicotine, pyrethrum, soap, spray oil, and sulfur have been used for over 50 years. Today there is great emphasis upon using controls that do not harm or pollute the environment. There are many new insecticides, but there is also a great movement toward biological controls.

NEW POTATOES . . .

New potato is a generic term used to describe any newly dug, fresh potato, but now there are many new potatoes in the market. May

through July is the peak season, so you may be seeing many interesting potatoes. Thousands of multicolored varieties have been developed. Because potatoes are affected by soil and growing conditions only certain varieties can be locally grown. In the local farmer's market only red potatoes were found. In the specialty stores French Fingerlings and an unnamed purplish/blue variety were available. These were pricey—about three times the cost of bakers or reds.

Some of the varieties are very different in taste. A few years back Yukon Gold was introduced. Unfortunately, even though this is a named variety, yukon gold has now become a generic term for any yellow potato.

Commercially potatoes are divided by texture. There are three main categories [1] moist and waxy, [2] intermediate, [3] bakers (dry and mealy).

We have many micro-climates in the San Diego area so it should be possible to grow some of these new varieties in your home garden. Check with a seed catalog or your local nurseryman.

GARDEN HEALTH . . .

Recently there has been a great to-do in the media about the high percentage of Americans who are overweight and in poor physical condition. Walking is the number one recommended exercise—but home gardening is listed as a good exercise. The following figures are of interest and the calories used are based on an 180 pound man. These are estimates because not everyone digs, moves, etc. at the same speed.

Also, smaller people utilize energy at a lower rate. The calories burned are for 30 minutes.

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BOTANICALS . . .

Botanicals is the name given to the detailed illustrations of flora. Not only are the leaves and flowers shown but also the fruit and often a small sketch of the whole plant. This has been considered a lost art but it is now making a comeback. Most of the old pictures of flowers are prints and many of the prized and expensive ones were hand painted. (Prices range from \$300 to \$2,000.) Many were mounted on the pages of antique books. They were painted by artists employed by the book companies. Currently there is a revival of this ancient art form. Five years ago the American Society of Botanical Artists was formed. They specialize in horticultural subjects. Today there are over 800 members. Not all are artists—some are collectors.

Botanical pictures are not "thrown together." The artists usually take from 40 to 80 hours to complete one drawing. They diligently use a magnifying glass and use a fine, sable-haired brush with a few hairs to do detail work.

THE ROSE

BY MARIANNE TRUBY

BOOKS AND ARTICLES ABOUT roses covering the 150 species and including the countless hybrid derivatives continue to appear every year. This is in spite of today's preference for low-maintenance landscape. About half of garden maintenance is controlling weeds even in gardens devoted to natives. Even neighboring ornamentals can be considered weeds when they invade your area.

Fortunately the public is becoming aware that roses are not confined to any one zone in the United States and zonal planting has become a feature of American gardening. For those who delight in zonal denial and gain pleasure from producing (encouraging) plant material better produced outside its normal gardening area—the rose will offer little challenge. They are in gardens all over the world.

Those of us that are satisfied to enjoy those traits true gardeners receive—patience, watchfulness, industry, thrift, and trust—do however encourage those who dream of creating a better, more beautiful and improved cultivar. The story of the rose through the centuries is not complete without giving a bow to those who hybridize new and better plants.

Creating a new rose is a painstaking process, which can take up to ten years and involve cross-breeding thousands of different varieties, testing the results in many climates and conditions to achieve a desired plant. To name a rose after an individual the hybridizer must obtain permission from that person, register the plant with the International Registration Authority through The American Rose Society. After the approval process, the rose is then added to the International Registry. ARS lists more than 25,000 varieties. Often celebrities make agreements with the nurseries so that part of the proceeds go to charity. Some celebrity who have given their names to roses include Audrey Hepburn, Ingrid Bergman, Judy Garland, Cary Grant, Rosie O'Donnell, Jane Pauley, and Elizabeth Taylor. There are many more. So far none have had the staying power of 'Queen Elizabeth', hybridized by Walter Lammerts of California. A lustrous grandiflora that he bred, it received the All American Rose Selection prize. The Queen gave her approval and The 'Queen Elizabeth' rose was presented to Her Majesty in 1954.

Barbra Streisand takes a keen interest in the breeding of roses and has her own one thousand plant rose garden. In 1997 she asked Tom Carruth to create

one for her. Her specific requests: "It had to be fragrant, it had to be pink or lavender, and it had to be hardy so that it could be grown everywhere," he says. She chose a lavender rose and tested growing it before giving her approval.

Introduced in conjunction with Edmunds Roses (Oregon), this exciting new rose will surely be a winner. Described as a rich lavender with impeccable form, classified as hybrid tea, intense fragrance, high pointed exhibition blooms blushed with purple, medium height, and great resistance to disease.

I first saw this rose in bloom while on tour at her Malibu home last fall and planted a bare root this spring in my garden. It is too early to evaluate it but the plant has beautiful foliage and the early blooms have been as described. □

Marianne Truby is an ARS consulting rosarian and judge, ARS director of the Pacific Southwest 1980 to 1983, past president of the San Diego Rose Society and of San Diego Floral Association.

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OVER THE PAST FIFTY YEARS, daylilies have risen from relative obscurity to what is now “America’s Favorite Perennial.” But mention daylilies to your average California gardener and you still might get the response “Oh, I have both types—the yellow and the orange!”

These days, there is a lot more to daylilies than what you see in parking lots. After all, those ones were hybridized forty years ago—since then, there have been over fifty thousand new ones introduced! Now there are daylilies in every color but true blue, with flowers ranging from tiny one-inch miniatures to giants nearly a foot across. There are gold-edged ones, dark-eyed ones, round ones, narrow ones, double-flowered ones, and so much more. All are ridiculously easy to grow, and easy to bloom nearly all year in Southern California.

Daylilies are one of the most remarkable horticultural success stories of our time—and their development has been almost exclusively an American

AMERICA’S FAVORITE PERENNIAL

BY STEVE BRIGHAM

endeavor. How much do you know about this exciting group of flowering plants? Read on, but be forewarned—once you get to know daylilies, you will not be able to stop at just one.

WHAT ARE DAYLILIES?

Daylilies (*Hemerocallis*) are not bulbs, nor are they true lilies. They are really fleshy-rooted, clump-forming perennials (either evergreen or deciduous) that live for many years. Even though they are called “lilies,” they aren’t even in the lily family anymore, being sufficiently distinct to be given their own plant family, Hemerocallidaceae. So just think of them as a separate group, with their own unique characteristics.

IN THE BEGINNING

There are fifteen naturally occurring species of daylilies, all native to continental Asia and Japan (one is naturalized in Europe and the U.S.). Typically, wild daylilies are deciduous perennials with a short bloom season in early summer. The earliest daylily hybridizers of seventy years ago recognized the beauty of the 4” trumpet-shaped flowers of yellow, orange, and pinkish-orange. What they set out to do was to develop a more vigorous plant with larger flowers, more flowers per stalk, an expanded color range, and repeat bloom. This was far from an overnight project. But over the years, after generation upon generation of hybrid seedlings, a surprising amount of variation has been produced. Particularly during the past thirty years, the modern hybrid daylily has been perfected in every way. Daylilies have become a brand new flower with a very dedicated horticultural following.

THE MODERN HYBRIDS

Daylily flowers do, in fact, last for just one day, with new flowers usually appearing each day until the flower stalk is finished. Originally, daylilies had around 7-10 flowers per bloom stalk, which means 7-10 days of flowers and that is it. Nowadays, the modern hybrids have up to thirty and even more flowers per stalk, and so many more days of bloom. Plus, new bloom stalks form continuously, so that there are more blooms beginning as the old flower stalks are through blooming. In Southern California, this can mean nearly continuous



'Jason Salter', miniature flowered, pale yellow with etched eye pattern of washed raisin plum with darker edge

daylily flowers look their very best in the heat and humidity of the Southeast, many top hybridizers have moved there, with Central Florida now the "epicenter" of the daylily world. While these breeders strive for flowers that will do well in all climates, they cannot select for varieties that specifically do well in California. That is why Californians need to rely on the advice of local experts who can recommend the best

bloom from April through January.

An important breeding advancement in daylilies came with the development of **tetraploids**. By doubling the chromosomes, genetically superior daylilies were produced that had stronger, larger plant and flower parts and much more vigor. The tetraploids really came into their own in the 1980s—since then, the most important flower breakthroughs have come in the tetraploid hybrids.

varieties for our climate.

And there are many, many great ones, including hybrids developed right here in San Diego. Hybridizers such as Bob Brooks, Sanford and Pat Roberts, and Ben Hager introduced some of the best. A Floridian, Bill



'Secret Splendor', medium lavender with pronounced gold edging

WHICH ONES DO BEST?

In choosing a daylily variety, it is important to realize that there are many breeding programs all across the country, in a wide variety of climates. Because the fanciest

Munson, also introduced some of the finest for our climate (even though he grew daylilies in Florida, he has the rare intuition that made his selections do well everywhere). Not surprisingly, all of these hybridizers have focused on evergreen tetraploid daylilies, since they have the substance and vigor to do well in less-than-ideal conditions.

HOW TO GROW 'EM

Daylilies like a loose, friable soil. If your soil is too hard, they may grow slowly. But in any reasonable soil with only moderate watering, daylily clumps will double in size each year. Daylilies like full sun, but afternoon shade is also good, since it can protect the flowers from the blazing hot summer sun. Fertilizing is not absolutely necessary, but good results are obtained with an acid fertilizer (I use 9-9-9 with 11% iron) applied in March or April, when the plants are actively growing their leaves (before bloom season).

Daylilies begin blooming heavily in May, with peak bloom in June and July. After that, they bloom throughout the summer and fall, but the best show is always May through July. Especially on the fanciest flowers, nighttime temperatures above 55°F. are preferred. Humidity always makes the flowers look better, and hot, dry winds make them look worse. A special time to look at your flowers is when the first blooms appear on new stalks—you'll find that these are usually larger and showier than the last blooms.

You may find that there are days when the flowers of the newest varieties don't look so good. Do not be discouraged—tomorrow will bring different weather, and brand new flowers. However, if you're not so adventurous, you may want to choose varieties that look good no matter what, and there are plenty of those too.

A final note worth mentioning is the subject of evergreen or deciduous. Many gardeners have ordered daylilies from the Midwest and been surprised when they lose their leaves in the winter. In general, all daylilies grow well in Southern California, whether they are evergreen or deciduous. Folks in cold, snowy climates are better off with the deciduous ones. Whether you prefer evergreen or deciduous is up to you. Most Californians prefer evergreen daylilies because their all-year foliage becomes a more permanent part of the landscape.

CATCH "DAYLILY FEVER"

Do I recommend particular varieties of daylilies over others? Well, yes and no. There are some classics that no garden should be without. But for every size, style, and color, there are a number of varieties that are quite similar, and all good. So many hybrids have been introduced, and they are all related to each other. Knowing the hybridizer of a particular daylily, and knowing whose daylilies you like the best, is often more important than individual varieties.

There are endless daylily resources on the Internet, if that is your preference. If you're ready to catch daylily fever (or already have), you should join the American Hemerocallis Society (\$18.00 / year to Pat Mercer, Executive Secretary, P.O. Box 10, Dexter, GA



'Elizabeth Salter', low, magnificent clump on a hot afternoon, palest melon pink

31019). This group of about ten thousand daylily-lovers has many new friends that await you. A quarterly color Daylily Journal and local newsletters will tell you everything you want to know about "America's Favorite Perennial." □

Steve Brigham is owner of Buena Creek Gardens, a retail nursery, and owner of Cordon Bleu Farms, a mail-order daylily business. Visitors to Buena Creek Gardens, which is located in San Marcos, (hours: 9AM-5PM Wed.-Sat. and 11AM-4PM Sun. Phone: 760-744-2810) can view seventeen hundred daylily varieties in the daylily fields. Call 760-744-8367 to reach Steve. All photographs are by Steve Brigham.

ALLIUM NEAPOLITANUM 'COWANII'

BY ROBERT DODD

ABOUT SIX ALLIUM BULBS were planted in a pot the second week of October. By February, every bulb produced a globular cluster of white flowers.

The bulbs were planted about three inches deep in an eight-inch pot with a homemade potting mix. A mostly sunny spot was chosen for the potted bulbs. The neighborhood is coastal with frequent overcast skies and overnight fog. Watering was infrequent until green growth appeared, and the watering was increased to about twice a week. Fertilizing occurred by chance when other potted plants were watered with a light ammonium sulfate solution.

The homemade potting mix is my way to use excess sandy garden soil. After screening, the soil was mixed with peat moss (about one-third of the soil volume). Bone meal, blood meal, and soil sulfur were also mixed in (no specific measurements were made).

Planting in a pot gives the pleasure of enjoying the blooms by moving the pot to wherever you choose. □



Robert Dodd's Alliums

PRETTY ALLIUM IS AN IMPROVEMENT

BY BETTY NEWTON

WE GREW THE PRETTY WHITE *Allium neapolitanum* in the shade at Whaley House Museum in Old Town San Diego, and it returned nicely every year. It probably still blooms each spring near the front west corner of the historic building between San Diego Avenue and the herb garden. I judged it to be about 14 inches tall with approximately a 2½ inch head of half-inch white florets looking up and making a half sphere. We liked it. Since it returned well, I can always recommend this plant to gardeners.

However, this blooming pot that Robert Dodd of Point Loma brought into a Flower Garden class he was taking in east El Cajon, in inland San Diego County was quite a different thing. The plant had lost its diffidence. It had passed the simple little poetic thing stage and advanced to "My Goodness!"

Here is the tale. With a little extra class money, one June I ordered many very small white bulbs of these alliums from Dutch Gardens for the fall class. We distributed these (about five to a student), took them



Betty Newton's 'Cowanii' before completely open

home (in various locations) and planted them. About six months passed before Dodd brought in the terra cotta pot
(continued on page 107)

SAPOTA, SAPOTE, ZAPOTE—Using Only Common Names Can and Does Lead to Erroneous Conclusions.

BY JAMES C. BATHGATE

WHEN RARE FRUIT GROWERS get together, they talk about cherimoyas, carambolas, guavas, babacos, white sapotes, black sapotes, mamey sapotes, and star apples among others. It would seem that the various sapotes should be sister fruit like yellow and white fleshed peaches. It doesn't work that way.

In Southern California, the most common "sapote" is the white sapote. This fruit tree is found in

the yards of older homes and sometimes in schoolyards where it can become a menace. The tennis ball size, yellow-green fruit drops as it matures, and then turns to custard consistency. This not only is hazardous to traffic, and tempting to children, but also leads to the misnomer of "custard apple," a name usually applied to an entirely different tree, one of the

Annonas (which one depends on where you are). There are some commercial groves of white sapote serving ethnic markets. The correct identification is *Casimiroa edulis*. It is a member of the Rutaceae, which also contains oranges, lemons and kumquats. [Editor's note: Plant families, usually ending in "ae" or "ceae," are listed in newer editions of *Sunset Western Garden Book* after the scientific name (or the common, if one is given).]

Black sapote is probably the next most common. It is an evergreen tree growing to perhaps 25 feet in height. The roundish green fruit turns olive-green at maturity. If it were to turn orange, it would pass for a

persimmon, not too surprising because they are both in the genus *Diospyros* (food for the gods) of the Ebenaceae. The flesh of the black sapote shows the reason for the name, it is dark brown to black, with a jelly consistency. The flavor is pleasant, but the eating experience is influenced by the color and texture.

The sapotes (sometimes "zapotes") are largely tropical and therefore are grown more commonly in

warm climates. Florida can grow more kinds than California. They lose the "rare" designation as you proceed toward the equator.

A fruit such as the "sansapote" (*Licania platypus*) grows wild in tropical America. It may have been the sample we were given by a street vendor in Costa Rica.

When pressed for more information than

simply sapote, he came back with "sapote del monton". In any case, we were unimpressed, which agrees with the opinion of others. The fruit is in the Chrysobalanaceae and is sometimes called sapote amarillo (yellow sapote), which is not to be confused with "canistel", a better-known yellow sapote.

There is also the red sapote, which can honestly be called sapote because its botanical name is *Pouteria sapota*. The family to which it belongs is, strangely enough, Sapotaceae. Unfortunately it is also called mamey sapote, which causes confusion with *Mammea americana*, a fruit called zapote mamey from the Guttiferae. Your head may be swimming.



Black sapote *Diospyros digyna*

Other fruit in the Sapotaceae are: sapodilla (*Manilkara zapota*), the source of chicle for chewing gum; canistel (*Pouteria campechiana*), also called yellow sapote or mamee sapote, (reputed to grow, but not fruit, in California); "caimito" (*Chrysophyllum cainito*), a round, pleasant tasting purple or yellow fruit showing a star inside, also called star apple. It is different from "star fruit," which has prominent ridges that make the outline of a star when cut!

Some of these fruits have a dozen or more common names, many of them overlapping with other fruit. And why is sapote used on so many different fruits? They say it comes from the Aztec word "tzapoti," meaning simply a sweet soft fruit. That also illustrates that sapotes are a New World fruit, though carried to many other tropic regions.

Is there a point to this story? I hope so. . . . Use common names cautiously and refer to scientific names to improve communication. The sad (or perhaps fortunate) item is that I have barely touched the subject. These kinds of problems are repeated again and again in other areas. It may seem to be extra effort to learn scientific names, but it will avoid many miscommunications.

You may still find some confusion when formal names are changed, but old names are still listed and good sources will include them. I grew up with a pretty little blue wildflower, *Brodiaea capitata*. Now I am corrected that it is *Dichelostemma pulchellum*. I'm not sure the new name was an improvement, but I can still find the plant in the literature. □



Yellow sapote, canistel (*Pouteria campechiana*), photograph by Betty Newton

James C. Bathgate and his wife, Lee, raise fruit commercially in Valley Center. He is a director of California Rare Fruit Growers.



Yellow sapote (*Pouteria campechiana*)

References:

- Morton, Julia F., *Fruits of Warm Climates*, 1987
 Mowry, H., et al, "Miscellaneous Tropical and Sub-Tropical Florida Fruits"
 University of Florida, Bulletin 156. 1953
 Whealy, Kent, *Fruit, Berry and Nut Inventory*, 1989

[continued from page 105]

"Pretty Allium Is an Improvement"

shown in the picture—filled with great leaves and big white flowers.

I believe most of us had forgotten we had planted *Allium neapolitanum* 'Cowanii'. I know I went home and looked. My three bulbs were planted in a coarse soil section of the yard. They were not auspicious being rather narrow-leaved and not more than 10 inches tall. Knowing this flower's potential, after seeing Robert Dodd's, I began to feed it gently with a little nitrogen about once a week. I was looking forward to taking a comparison photo. It bloomed about a month later and was nice, but not impressive. I took the photo you see, it is a larger head than the old *Allium neapolitanum*, but not as big as the Point Loma, pot-grown plants.

Two weeks later the heads were at their fullest—it takes a while. I can say they were as large as the comparison plants. They were not as impressive because there were not five crowded handsomely in a pot.

Hybridizers have improved our little white *Allium*. I can strongly recommend it for fall planting. You will live with it happily ever after. Good, enriched soil helps too. □

Betty Newton teaches gardening classes at Grossmont Adult School and writes for the Sunday San Diego Union Tribune. Photographs for both articles by Betty Newton.

DAYLIGHT-NEUTRAL FUCHSIAS

BY BARNEY GONSALVES

WHERE DO WE FIND fuchsias and get them to bloom in late winter and early spring? The answer is they are already here. Little has been written about daylight-neutral fuchsias. The list of known plants that are not dependent on day length to bloom has been short and not much publicized. The natural assumption that nearly all fuchsias need at least fourteen hours of sunlight to set bud is inaccurate. Four years ago I set out to get a better picture of those fuchsias and I found much to my joy that rather than a few year-long bloomers, there actually are well over one hundred and probably many more than that.

My experiment started at the end of July when I decided to cut back all my fuchsias as if it were winter. Since temperatures in my yard seldom get below 40°F. and only rarely get frost, the odds were in my favor. I learned that many fuchsias started blooming after new growth began; these I decided were fuchsias that needed fourteen hours of daylight, which, in August and September, was still available. Other fuchsias did not bloom but started to grow at a good rate. With these I did the normal pinching and training until November, when I let them go. In late December I was rewarded with many beautiful baskets. Fall and winter growing had many benefits, such a fewer pests, cooler temperatures, and much less watering. Relying on rain with its built-in fertilizer leaching action and no soluble salts to cope with were added benefits. The greatest success came from young fall cuttings, which grow at a faster rate than older, cut-back plants.

Following this article is a list of daylight-neutral fuchsias that I have compiled, but you may find others better suited to your location. Luckily, it's an easy matter for anyone simply to take fall cuttings of all their fuchsias, grow them on, stop pinching in November, and wait to see what happens.

In addition to daylight-neutral fuchsias, many others can be brought to bloom under artificial light. Those growers who are lucky enough to have heated greenhouses can have success by interrupting the darkness with two to three hours of incandescent light. It doesn't matter what time of the night this interruption takes place, often it is enough for other fuchsias to set bud.

Those of us without the benefit of a closed environment can easily set up a few lights 16"-24" above a few fuchsias. When wired to an inexpensive timer, little else needs to be done, and even those



'Gartenmeister Bonstedt'

fuchsias not responding will eventually bloom anyway with the advent of longer days.

I hope this article will induce some of you to experiment a little with your fuchsias. There is still much to learn with lots to gain and nothing to lose. Following is a list of "Daylight-Neutral Fuchsia" cultivars, and two species with growth types to help you begin your experiments:

UPRIGHT	Sepals/Corolla color
*Beacon	pink/mauve
Cameron Ryle	white/lavender blue
Clair de Lune	salmon/orange
Cotton Candy	white/pink
Elfrieda Ott	salmon/dark salmon
<i>Fuchsia arborescens</i>	pink
<i>Fuchsia paniculata</i>	purple/mauve
Joy Patmore	white/carmine

Leverkusen	pink/rosy cerise
Little Beauty	pink/lavender blue
Machu Picchu	orange/salmon
Miep Aalhuizen	lavender/lavender
Party Frock	rosy pink/blue pink
Royal Robe	white/purple/white
Thalia	orange-red/orange-red
Traudchen Bonstadt	lt. rose/lt. salmon
*Usually blooms but can be erratic	

TRAILING	Sepals/Corolla color
Blue Satin	white/indigo blue
*Cinnamon	orange/red orange
Flying Saucer	red/pale pink
Hula girl	rose pink/white
King of Siam	red/purple red
Lena	pink/red purple
Marinka	dark red/dark red
Miss California	pink/white
*Moonglow	white/white
*Pink Marshmallow	white/white pink
Postiljon	white rose/rosy purple
Purple Sage	dark red/deep purple
Red Rain	red/red
Red Shadows	crimson/deep purple
Trumpeter	salmon pink/salmon pink
*Usually blooms but can be erratic	

MISCELLANEOUS

Angel's Flight
 Auntie Jinks
 Baby Pink
 Bashful Lady
 Blue Ribbon
 Emberglow
 Fluffy Ruffles
 *Flying Cloud
 Geisha Girl
 Gold Charm
 Jack Shahan
 *Lisa
 Marsha Hopwood
 Red Jacket
 San Mateo
 Sheryl Ann
 *Victorian
 Vinegar Joe
 * Usually blooms but can be erratic.
 Note: **Trailers** are for baskets, half-baskets, and standards (trees).
Uprights are for pots, planters, and most in-ground planting.

Sources for fuchsias that can bloom late winter-early spring:

- 1) Antonelli Bros. Begonia Garden, 2545 Capitola Road, Santa Cruz CA 95062. 700 varieties. \$3.00 for fuchsia catalog, \$2.74 for two-inch cutting, might include catalog. Ships March-May only
- 2) Delta Farm and Nursery, 3925 N. Delta Hwy., Eugene OR 97408. Wholesale/Retail. Mention author's name and there may be no charge for small catalog. Propagates and ships plants year-round.
- 3) Pearson's Nursery, 26626 132nd Avenue SE, Kent WA 98042. Again, mention author's name, etc.
- 4) Weidner's Nursery, 695 Normandy, Encinitas CA 92024-1897. 760/436-2194. □

Barney Gonsalves worked thirty years for Pacific Bell. His only formal education in horticulture was one semester taught by Betty Newton twenty-five? years ago. He gardens in Ocean Beach and he has been caring for the fuchsia garden at Wild Animal Park for ten of the last twelve years. His plants are available at Del Mar Home/Garden Show (not Fair).



'Swingtime' is an old favorite fuchsia, sepals/clear red, corolla/white. It can be either an upright plant or grown in a basket.

BUILDING YOUR OWN TABLETOP FOUNTAIN

BY PARIS MANNION

WATER, THE ESSENCE OF LIFE, finds charming expression in a bubbling fountain garden and provides a grounding connection to nature. The imaginative play involved in crafting a personal fountain meets other needs, too, for self-expression, relaxation, and creativity. Tabletop fountains are wonderful stress reducers and room beautifiers.

There are other benefits to having a fountain at home or work:

- Fountains release negative ions, said to promote better moods and concentration.
- Fountains humidify dry air and encourage lush growth in nearby plants.
- The gentle, calming water sound helps you relax into sleep.
- Fountains are a unique gift, made with your own creative touch.

Let us look at the basic how-tos of fountain building:

1. Select a small submersible pump from an aquarium, hardware, or garden store; or from fountain suppliers on the Web. The Hagen Aquapump, for instance, has a water flow regulator, suction cup feet to hold the pump securely, quiet motor, simple maintenance, output of 80-85 gallons per hour. Cost: about \$20.00.
2. From the same source, fit plastic tubing on the pump spout and get about 8" of the tubing to elevate the water. The most common tubing size is 1/2" inner diameter, 5/8" outer diameter. Cut the tubing length to fit your bowl and design.
3. Find a waterproof bowl at least 2" deep. Look for ceramic, glass, seamless metal, plastic, or water-sealed wood. Check Target, Wal-Mart, Kmart, second hand stores, garage sales, and flea markets. Look in your cupboard for a pasta, casserole or serving dish, punch bowl, or fruit bowl if you are really in a hurry to make a fountain.

4. Search outside for stones or visit a garden center or landscape yard for flat, round, or smooth stones. Use big ones for filling the bottom (generally will not be seen) and smaller ones for accenting the visible top.
5. Read the pump directions./Attach the pump's suction cup feet; locate the propeller for easy cleaning in about three months./Set the water flow bar in the middle to test the effect./Cut one to two inches of plastic tubing and fit over the pump spout.
6. Put pump in the bowl, add tap water to more than cover the intake valve (2" minimum); plug pump into electrical outlet.
7. If needed, unplug pump and adjust water flow. Add larger rocks to fill bottom of bowl and hide the pump. Disguise the cord going over the edge of the bowl by placing a tall rock or plant cutting in front of the cord.
8. Stack smaller rocks on top near the pump spout. Express yourself by adding accents such as candles, flowers, shells, crystals or figurines to your fountain. Plug in, adjust the water volume and stones as needed, and enjoy. □

For more information, fountain products, and free monthly Web-based newsletter, visit www.buildfountains.com. Or call Paris Mannion, author of "Create Your Indoor Fountain," at 800/828-5967.



PRIVATE GARDENS AS FUND RAISERS

BY MARIANNE D. TRUBY

AS A LONG TIME GARDENER and garden clubber I applaud the present trend toward garden clubs offering garden tours of established gardens to the public. These provide a wonderful opportunity to see the special plant materials grown in our mediterranean climate. For each of us to evaluate personally this garden beauty without being influenced by ribbons and awards based upon a pointscore system of questionable value has given renewed vigor to the glory of nature in our year-round gardening paradise here in Southern California. It truly is unlike most other areas of the world and all the pictures or books available cannot replace walking through a garden.

Take every opportunity offered you to visit these "open" gardens as they become available. They are usually fund raisers for some organization and require a small donation.

The Kupanda Botanical Garden Center at the northern end of the Wild Animal Park is an interesting, educational, and restful garden. It includes the California Native Plant Society Botanical Garden maintained by the Lake Hodges Native Plant Club. The docent tours conducted by its members are outstanding. If natives interest you, you have here the opportunity to visit and study them during the growing season to evaluate their usage for your own garden.

Earlier this spring we were welcomed into the garden of Patrick Anderson after a delightful bus ride through the North County and into the Fallbrook area. Originally planned to be a weekend retreat this has been developed into the opportunity to produce the garden he had always dreamed of. Starting with small areas near the house and pool in the early days, he moved on to becoming interested in drought-tolerant plants and rare

and unusual materials. Now a grove containing twenty varieties of eucalyptus, a vine covered pergola plus a half-acre desert garden in front of the house, and a large collection of succulents, cacti, agaves, aloes (over three hundred), and euphorbias. Exotic shrubs and thorny trees provide shade and shade-loving natives thrive under the eucalyptus.

While many of these materials might not excite you when viewed in a nursery or on a plant table, when presented in an ideal collection and location such as this, you will be inspired.

Patrick is a native Southern Californian and after years of apartment and condo living, the purchase of his Fallbrook home gave him the opportunity to produce the garden he had always dreamed of having. An avid reader, Patrick is self-taught and increased his knowledge by volunteering at the Huntington Botanical Garden for years. His natural ability with Latin names and plant trivia "helps me sound like I know a lot more than I really do."

A dry bed stream and path leads up to a tiled-roof pavilion. The view east toward the mountains across the valley is cause for sheer ecstasy. Much of this acreage was devoted to a tangelo orchard when he purchased the property and many special specimens of trees have replaced those removed. Added to its many delights are unusual antique garden memorabilia purchased at garage sales—such as an antique bell that may sing for you if the wind is just right!□

*Photographs by the author
of Patrick Anderson's Garden.*





Now Is the Time . . .

A CULTURAL CALENDAR OF CARE FROM OUR
AFFILIATES, UC COOPERATIVE EXTENSION,
AND CALIFORNIA GARDEN STAFF

AFRICAN VIOLETS

Helen LaGamma

NOW IS THE TIME

- TO CHECK** that plants are not crowded.
- TO KEEP** violets well groomed.
- TO PLACE** pans of wet pebbles among plants to increase humidity.
- TO USE** a fan to circulate the air to prevent mildew.
- TO USE** cool light tubes if violets are under lights. If using natural lighting, place plants farther away from source.

BEGONIAS

NOW IS THE TIME

- TO REPOT** plants if needed — step up to next size container.
- TO MAKE** cuttings when trimming or pruning.
- TO GROOM** and inspect plants throughout growing season.
- TO CHECK** for mildew — spray at once for control.
- TO CHECK** for snails, slugs, and fungus.
- TO POT** rooted cuttings and leaves.
- TO CONTINUE** feeding.
- TO REMOVE** old flowers from tuberous type by snapping off the blossoms not the stems.
- TO FEED** tuberous plants when flower buds appear. Feed one tablespoon High-Bloom and one tablespoon of fish emulsion to one gallon of water.

BONSAI

San Diego Bonsai Club

NOW IS THE TIME

- TO WATER**, water, water — but not overwater. During the hot months it is best to water early in the

day. Some bonsai may need two or three waterings on hot, dry days.

TO TURN some trees for even sun exposure.

TO PROTECT some plants by moving into a shaded area out of direct sun.

TO CHECK for insects and pests — spray with a diluted spray. (Be careful with elm trees, which usually do not need spraying.)

TO MIST or spray foliage of certain bonsai, those which are humidity-loving, in the evening or early morning.

TO WAIT until September or October to transplant bonsai.

TO REMOVE excess blossoms from trees to save their strength for next year. Defoliate some of the deciduous varieties in July — not later.

BROMELIADS

Mary Siemers

NOW IS THE TIME

TO PROTECT plants from burning during the hot weather by placing them under lath, shade cloth, clear fiberglass, or trees.

TO INCREASE the frequency of water according to the temperature, but do not allow the soil to become soggy.

TO CONTINUE to fertilize once a month during summer — using water soluble, high acid fertilizer. Use one-half of strength recommended on label.

TO REMEMBER to water plants one day before fertilizing.

TO CUT off shoots (pups) to make new plants while weather is warm. Remove when they are 1/3 or 1/2 the size of the mother plant.

TO KEEP plants clean by cutting off spent blooms and dead leaves.

CACTI & SUCCULENTS

Joseph Betzler

NOW IS THE TIME

TO WATCH plants during hot weather. If they dry out too much they can shrivel and burn in the sun. Protect delicate specimens from the sun with screen.

TO WATER plants carefully. Some like to dry between waterings, others can take it wetter. Use less on the plants that are dormant.

TO FERTILIZE growing plants but do not overfeed. A good rule of thumb is 1/2 strength every other watering.

TO WATCH plants for pests — especially snails. Treat immediately but be careful with insecticides.

TO CHECK for plants that need repotting and do so.
TO ENJOY your collection — take a little time to look at your plants.

CAMELLIAS Camillia Society

NOW IS THE TIME

TO CONTINUE to feed cottonseed meal at the rate of 1 tablespoon per gallon per plant, April 1, June 1, and August 1.

TO WATCH for loopers and aphids and spray with a recommended spray if necessary.

TO MULCH the area around the plants and do not let them completely dry out. New growth is about 90% water and if allowed to dry out will shrivel and die. Older growth may droop but will come back when watered.

DAHLIAS Abe Janzen

NOW IS THE TIME

TO KEEP old blossoms cut back to first of leaves from the main stalk to prolong blooming.

TO DISBUD to encourage better blooms.

TO TIE canes to prevent plants breaking — use a loop for each cane.

TO CONTINUE regular watering program.

TO SPRAY for insects and mildew; control slugs and snails.

TO FEED with a 5-10-10 fertilizer.

TO CUT blossoms in late afternoon or early morning and place immediately in water.

EPIPHYLLUMS San Diego Epiphyllum Society

NOW IS THE TIME

TO WATCH moisture — spray or mist is beneficial during hot dry weather. Spray during evening hours or early morning.

TO REPOT plants that are rootbound.

TO TAKE new cuttings.

TO KEEP plants out of full summer sun; they need filtered sunlight and free air movement.

TO REMOVE spent blooms and unwanted “apples” to conserve the plant’s vitality.

TO PLANT new cuttings during the warm weather allowing new growth to become established during the growing season.

TO WATER hybrids during the hot summer months, spray occasionally or mist. Do not allow soil to dry out completely.

TO CONTINUE pest and disease prevention using

products according to the manufacturers’ directions.
TO FERTILIZE for new growth. Use 10-10-15 strength at this time.

FERNS San Diego Fern Society

NOW IS THE TIME

TO SPRAY for aphids and scale; keep snails, pill bugs, and slugs under control.

TO FERTILIZE plants regularly with a high nitrogen fertilizer. They are in their growing period.

TO WATER and maintain humidity by keeping the surrounding areas damp.

TO TRIM dead fronds.

TO PLANT fern spores.

TO PROTECT from the hot sun.

FRUIT TREES AND VINES Vincent Lazaneo, Hort. Advisor, UC Coop Extension

NOW IS THE TIME

TO MONITOR soil moisture within the root zone and irrigate when soil begins to dry. Periodically apply enough water to leach salts below plant roots (3-4 feet deep).

TO SUPPORT limbs that have a heavy fruit load to prevent breakage.

TO BEGIN harvesting fruit as soon as it is ripe.

TO REMOVE fruit that is damaged or on the ground to discourage green fruit beetles and other insect scavengers.

TO PRUNE out shoots killed by fire blight on pear, apple, quince, and loquat. Make cuts at least 12 inches below (if possible) infected tissue and disinfect pruning shears between cuts.

TO KEEP ants off trees and periodically wash foliage with a forceful spray of water to promote biological control of spider mites, aphids, whiteflies, scale, and other insects.

TO INSPECT new leaves for signs of zinc and iron deficiency (yellowing between veins). Apply micronutrient spray if needed.

TO PRUNE out blackberry and raspberry canes that have borne fruit.

FUCHSIAS San Diego Fuchsia & Shade Plant Society

NOW IS THE TIME

TO SPRAY to control insects. Orthene will control most pests: aphids, leafhoppers, caterpillars, leaf miners, thrips, and whitefly. Use manufacturers’

instructions.

TO SNIP off runners for shape and new growth.

TO PRUNE lightly to encourage more fall blooms.

TO KEEP foliage misted. Spray only in the shade or early evening.

TO AVOID overwatering; keep damp, not wet.

TO FERTILIZE regularly with high phosphorus for buds and bloom.

TO REMOVE spent blooms and seed pods to encourage more and larger blooms.

GERANIUMS (PELARGONIUMS)

Carol Roller

NOW IS THE TIME

TO WATER thoroughly when plants become relatively dry. Do this before the heat of the day. Each watering should moisten the entire soil ball. Excess water should drain away. Keep foliage as dry as possible.

TO CONTINUE feeding a soluble, balanced fertilizer with micronutrients. Use at less than the recommended strength as often as needed to keep plants from developing nutritional deficiencies. Water and feed before the heat of the day. Do not feed if plants have become too dry.

TO CONTINUE pest and disease prevention, using products according to the manufacturers' directions.

TO GROOM plants, removing discolored leaves and faded flowers. The old bloom stalks on regals, scented, and similar types should be cut away with a sharp blade.

TO TAKE cuttings from zonals and ivies, if desired. Each cutting should have a healthy growing tip. Trim and insert into a moistened, sterile medium.

TO PROTECT cuttings and tender plants from the sun if temperatures are high. Move to a sheltered spot or create overhead shade. Keep summer-dormant plants dry and away from excessive heat.

TO CONTINUE to rotate pots on a regular basis in order to keep plants well shaped.

HERBS

John Noble

NOW IS THE TIME

TO PREPARE gourmet meals with fresh basil and tomatoes.

TO DRY bundles of oregano, thyme, sage, tarragon, lemon grass, rosemary, lemon balm, gotu kola, stevia, lavender, and raspberry leaf. Hang herbs in a dry, ventilated area that is protected from direct sun.

TO PRUNE back plants that are taking over pathways or smothering other plants.

TO WATER wisely. Comfrey is a great water gauge. When its leaves droop, it is time to give it and other water loving plants, like the mints, a good deep watering. Be careful not to over water your lavender, thyme, aloe, sage, rosemary, fremontodendron, and other damp-sensitive herbs.

TO MAKE herbal sun tea and to add a sprig of fresh mint when serving.

TO FREEZE borage flowers in ice cubes (pinch off sepals) for elegant cool drinks.

TO ENJOY the long days of summer in your herb garden.

IRIS

Iris Society

NOW IS THE TIME

TO SPADE and work humus into the soil to revitalize before planting rhizomes.

TO FEED plants left in the ground with a high nitrogen fertilizer — this one time only.

TO DIVIDE and replant tall bearded iris, taking only the new rhizomes attached to the outer edges of the mother clump. Dust ends of cut rhizomes with soil sulfur.

TO KEEP iris beds clean and free of old fans and weeds.

TO WATCH for aphids; use a light insecticide or a systemic.

TO CUT off spuria iris foliage, but do not dig until September.

NATIVE PLANTS

Jeanine De Hart

NOW IS THE TIME

TO MAKE sure we have the weeds pulled before they go to seed. When there is more than normal rainfall, we can expect more weeds than normal, too!

TO PLAN for fall planting. While your garden is in bloom, notice the plants that need replacing and the gaps that need filled. Remember that the fall is the best time to plant the natives, but the earlier you do your planning, the easier the task of obtaining the plants you want for fall planting.

TO REMEMBER that there are a number of plant sales held in October and November. Pick your favorite and let those in charge know what you would like. It helps them make better choices and you can be assured that your personal favorites will be available. California Native Plant Society and Lake Hodges Native Plant Club are two that have fall sales.

TO USE snail bait around shade-loving natives as the snails will be abundant after our unexpected rainy spring. Be on the lookout for their slimy trails all over your garden.

ORCHIDS
Charles Fouquette

NOW IS THE TIME

TO KEEP an eye out for infestations of scale and spider mite.

TO USE the proper pesticide and keep in mind that at this time of year with low humidity and warm weather, there are continuous hatches of insects.

TO CHECK all potting mixes for good drainage. We do not want rotting potting mixes.

TO MIST and spray on hot, dry days.

TO CHECK new seedlings and community pots. Do not let them dry out or get sunburned. Dry air caused by winds from the interior will desiccate small plants.

TO PLANT any keikis (offshoots) from *Dendrobium*, *Phalaenopsis*, *Vanda*, *Ascocenda*, etc., when roots are about two inches long.

TO CHECK the root tips of growing *Phalaenopsis* and other vandaceous plants (air roots). If the tip is green and elongated, the water and humidity are about right. If the tips are white, that indicates more water is needed or more humidity is required. This often applies to other genera also.

TO HAVE most monopodial (a growth habit in which new leaves develop from the same meristem or growing point) orchids dry by nightfall, so water will not sit in the leaf axil.

ROSES
Marianne Truby

NOW IS THE TIME

TO FLOOD each basin at least twice, filling each basin with water prior to feeding. This will help reduce the salt build-up in the growing area. Deep watering is essential and lack of rain contributes to salt build up. If you are using a drip system, supplement it with deep watering on a monthly basis.

TO WASH off foliage in early morning with strong spray of water to control mites and keep leaves clean.

TO MAINTAIN beds with organic mulch to keep soil cool and friable. Some mulching materials deplete the nitrogen supply in the soil and you may wish to compensate by adding some form of nitrogen to maintain healthy green foliage.

TO MAINTAIN good air circulation in your beds by removing small spurs and greenery that will not contribute to the growth of the plant and will encourage unwanted insects and disease. Protect any new basal growth.

TO PRUNE lightly in early August to encourage new growth that will encourage blooms into late

November.

TO APPLY gypsum (calcium sulfate), an inorganic soil amendment. It does not change the pH, but added to alkaline soil it reacts with the insoluble sodium compounds to form sodium sulfate, which is soluble and can be leached out by **HEAVY** penetration. You **MUST WATER, WATER**. Sprinkle gypsum over entire bed and lightly rake in before flooding.

TO FOLLOW UP with a cup of alfalfa meal or pellets, a great root growth stimulant (available at most feed stores). Continue with your regular feeding program. Roses are heavy feeders and enjoy a change of diet. Add a handful of epsom salts to each bush at this time to enhance the green foliage. Above all keep unnecessary vegetation from the rose by cultivation of the bed and/or mulch.

TO REALIZE that most rose ratings are based upon a nation-wide (or world-wide) study with completely diverse growing conditions and our climate often will not produce these results. If you do remove a plant, check it over to note the possibility of root gall, a white porous growth frequently appearing near the bud union, which has been caused by a careless shovel or cultivator. It is a good time to dig a large hole, replace the growing medium, and be ready for a replacement.

TO PRESERVE old favorite varieties that may no longer be available. Often roses will start growing on their own roots as the bud union sinks below normal ground level. Some varieties that I now have growing with great vigor are my Papa Meiland, and Peter Frankenfeld. Research local gardens for varieties that will do well in your area.

VEGETABLES

Vincent Lazaneo, Hort. Advisor, UC Coop Extension

NOW IS THE TIME

TO MAKE last planting of warm-season vegetables (tomatoes, peppers, eggplant, corn, beans, summer squash) in July for fall harvest.

TO PLANT seed of cole crops (cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower) in August for winter harvest.

TO COVER seed with floating row cover to protect young plants from insect pests.

TO WITHHOLD water from rhubarb and artichoke and allow plants to go dormant until fall.

TO CONTROL corn earworm, apply Carbaryl (Sevin) or *Bt* when silk first emerges, then every three days until silk turns brown.



WINGED WONDERS AND THE CONTAINER GARDEN®

BY PAT PAWLOWSKI

AS LAND IN OUR COUNTY becomes more and more expensive, a large yard becomes less and less attainable to the average nature-loving green-thumber. Town houses, apartments, and condominiums may provide the average individual with less than ample gardening space. Houses which look as though they were infused with steroids sit on tiny, cocktail-napkin-sized lots.

What is a plant-adoring, hummingbird-admiring, butterfly-besotted person to do?

First on the list: Don't panic, sell the condo and move to North Dakota.

After all, as nice as North Dakota may be (especially in the winter), you must remember this: San Diego County has a rich and varied amount of fascinating animal species, and a heck of a variety of fantastic plants that can actually stay alive and thrive in our climate—given water, food, and appreciation.

But don't plants, birds and butterflies need space, too? you might ask.

Not as much as you think. Space is what you make it, or what you make of it.

A prime example of the phrase, "Little things mean a lot," is a little pocket-size book called *The Wildlife Gardener* by John Dennis. This tiny tome is packed with information on how to garden with nature in mind. Here is what he has to say about gardening to attract wildlife in cities and suburbs: "... whatever we do in small yards has to be done on a relatively small scale. Yet whatever overtures we make in the way of food, water, and shelter usually bring an immediate response. The gratifying part ... is that you know that there is an appreciative clientele waiting and ready to take advantage of whatever you have to offer. In the country, animals are shier and there may already be adequate food and shelter."

So, as you can see, there is hope, even for the acreage-impaired.

WELCOME THEM WITH WATER

The first thing that animals need, in one form or

another, is water. I have a small 3' x 3' x 3' fountain. Water flows out of an opening near the top and down, over a small incline of rock, into a pool about 8" deep. Hummingbirds position themselves against an indentation in the rock and bathe as the water flows down into the small pool. Insects such as ladybugs and bees also visit. Rocks are positioned in the water so as to provide a birdbath of varying depth. Many bird species stop by to take a dip; goldfinches especially love to splash and play, and make a game of running up and down a long flat rock that inclines into the water.

Since birds are drawn to the sound of water, even a tiny fountain will attract them. Add a simple birdbath, and you may get more feathered customers than you thought possible.

Butterflies need moisture too, and they take it from mud puddles or wet sandy places. Provide a large bowl with wet sand and stick in a bog-loving plant such as water iris as an accent.

FUEL THEM WITH FOOD

After water, edibles are next. If you have a large property, it's much easier to provide seed, nectar, etc. by the sole use of plant material. However, those with limited space can hang up a bird seed feeder instead, stand back, and watch the show.

According to *The Wildlife Gardener*, black oil sunflower seeds offer more kernel per weight than do the larger striped sunflower and are easier for smaller birds to open. Thistle seeds are popular with all kinds of finches. You also might like to buy a mix specific to certain indigenous birds you want to attract—stop in at Wild Birds Unlimited in Carlsbad and they can advise you about what bird species you might see in your area, and what you should feed them.

Feeders for hummingbirds bring the little buzzers up close and personal. Just remember: (1) Follow the recipe (no improvisation please): Bring to a boil 1 part regular sugar to 4 parts water, then cool it. Don't bother to add red food coloring. (2) Keep feeders clean! Clean them thoroughly at least twice a week in warm weather.

Last of all, you can offer food like berries and seeds that are provided by plants. Even if your ground is covered by a coat of cement, many plants are

amenable to living in containers (see next section).

PAMPER THEM WITH PLANTS

Following is a selection of the many plants that are good at multi-tasking. These green galoots will beautify your outdoor space, attract winged wildlife, and keep local nurseries from going under. In addition, these plants won't get too big, and are all happy in containers.

Pineapple guava (*Feijoa sellowiana*) - flower nectar for hummingbirds to sip; flowers to enliven fruit salads (for you); branches to perch in (for birds, not you), fruit for birds and you too (if you are quick enough).

Dwarf orange - (*Citrus* spp.) - flowers for you to sniff; nectar for hummers and night flying moths to drink; fruit for you to eat; leaves for giant swallowtail to use as host plant.

Milkweed - (*Asclepias* spp.) - host plant for the magnificent monarch; nectar for many butterfly species; seed for birds.

Firethorn - (*Pyracantha* spp.) - berries for birds; pretty flowers and colorful berries for decorations.

Butterfly bush (*Buddleia* spp.) - butterfly nectar favorite; fragrant; good in vases; dwarf varieties available.

Lantana (*Lantana* spp.) - nectar for butterflies and hummingbirds; berries for birds; purple spreading lantana can be trained on trellis.

Spicy jatropha (*Jatropha integerrima*) - nectar for butterflies and hummers; good-looking evergreen plant with clear red flowers over a long season.

Aster (*Aster* spp.) - nectar for butterflies and hummers; cut flowers for people to gaze upon.



Callistephus (china aster) and *Aster amellus*



Statice (*Limonium*) - nectar for butterflies and hummers; good, very long-lasting cut flowers.

Monkey flower (*Mimulus* spp.) - nectar for butterflies and hummers; offbeat flowers are pretty in vases; takes partial shade.

Fuchsia (*Fuchsia* spp.) - a hummingbird favorite; gorgeous hanging plant in shady areas.

Nasturtium (*Tropaeolum*) - provides flower nectar for hummingbirds and seed for birds; host plant for cabbage white; floriferous annual for shaded spots.

Goldenrod (*Solidago* spp.) - nectar for butterflies; seed for birds; dwarf varieties available.

Dill (*Anethum graveolens*) or Fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*) with a ring of parsley around it - nectar for ladybugs and other beneficials; host plants for anise swallowtail butterfly; leaves and stems for the cook.

Many of the above plants are listed in the Winter 1996-97 issue of *Butterfly Gardeners' Quarterly*, P.O. Box 30931, Seattle, WA 98103. Butterfly appreciators may want to subscribe to this publication; it's only \$10 a year. Back issues are probably still available.



Tropaeolum
(nasturtium)



CONTAINER COMMANDS

Now that you've selected the plants, what are you going to plop them in? Containers can be made of clay, plastic, ceramic, or whatever else you can dream up. See *Sunset Container Gardening*, by the Editors of *Sunset Books* and *Sunset Magazine*, for container gardening advice. The 1995 edition of the *Sunset Western Garden Book* has some container information too.

For example, use good potting soil that is porous, drains well but that retains moisture. Don't use regular garden soil because it becomes too dense and plant roots may suffer.

Container plants need to be watered more often than those in the ground. In hot, dry weather you may need to water once a day. If it's cooler and overcast, you'll be watering less. The best way to tell if your plant is thirsty is to use your fingers to check if soil is dry beneath the surface. If it is, add water until it flows out the drainage holes in the bottom; that way, salts will not accumulate in the soil.

Fertilizing potted plants is important. Besides leaching out bad stuff like salts, thorough watering also leaches out good stuff like nutrients. Before buying a fertilizer, read the labels on different ones to decide

which to buy; the slow-release kinds usually cost more but they last longer and so you don't have to use them as often, a plus if you are on the lazy side.

ATTRACT THEM WITH AMBIANCE

Try to keep your balcony or small yard catless if you can. Keep the purring predator inside, or get a stuffed cat instead (they are a lot cheaper to feed, have no medical problems, don't claw furniture or visitors, and won't need a kitty litter box).

In your now cat free balcony or yard, delicate beings like butterflies will appreciate some shelter from the wind. You can provide this by means of a trellis to buffer the breezes. On the trellis you can grow a butterfly host plant like passionflower vine, or a hummingbird-pleaser such as trumpet creeper. If you grow the annual scarlet runner bean, the hummers take the nectar, you take the beans. Another useful vine to use is hops, which is a host plant for the red admiral butterfly, and which provides wonderful hops to make beer for a party at which you are the host.

Offer fresh, safe air by avoiding the use of pesticides. Pesticides aren't particular about whom they kill: butterflies will be wiped out along with ants and aphids. So hold back on the spraying; instead, use preventive measures like keeping plant leaves clean by spritzing them with water. Try to attract beautiful beneficial insects like ladybugs and lacewings by planting herbs, many of which grow well in containers.

ALMOST EVERYBODY HAS SOME GOOD POINTS

Learn to appreciate other wild visitors—not just the “glamorous” ones. For example, everybody is crazy for butterflies—but how about just plain flies? Before you wrinkle your nose (you're doing it right now, aren't you?), listen to this: The fly family has lots of members who would never think of biting you, swimming in your soda or landing on execrable substances. For example, the hover fly is a benign bug who simply sips nectar from the flowers it helps pollinate. Then, there is the teddy bear of the fly world—the large bee fly, who does not bite like a horsefly or sting like a bee. This cutie buzzes around rocks and flowers, sometimes hovering like a tiny fat helicopter in one place for minutes at a time. It has a rotund little, dark, fuzzy body, nice eyes,

and a Pinocchio-length proboscis for nipping nectar from flowers. It's fun to watch.

So are lots of the other little beasts who may stop by.

OUTDOOR OGGLING

No matter what you do, there are some creatures who just will not come to you. No matter; just go to them. There are many organizations that offer hikes, field trips, and wildlife classes. The Audubon Society, San Diego Natural History Museum, Sierra Club, California Native Plant Society San Diego Chapter, and Mission Trails Regional Park are just a few in a field of many. When you walk with these groups, you'll learn more about our natural areas and the creatures that inhabit them, plus you'll probably make some new friends too.

SOMETIMES, THE BEST THINGS COME IN SMALL PACKAGES

Now aren't you glad you decided not to move to North Dakota?

There is so much to do right here. Even a little space, handled correctly, can provide lots of adventure. And although you may be gardening primarily for your own pleasure and edification, you'll be doing wildlife a favor by providing a miniature oasis. Remember that we share the earth with others, and we more advanced animals (or so we like to think) can enable our fellow creatures to survive developmental onslaughts by offering them sustenance.

Remember, even a little bit helps. □

Text copyright by Pat Pawlowski, who is a writer and the wildlife garden designer for Animated Gardens. Illustrations courtesy of Shepherd's Garden Seeds, 30 Irene Street, Torrington CT 06790. 860/482-3638.



HANGING BASKETS

BY ROBERT HORWITZ

WHEN YOUR SMALL GARDEN seems to run out of room, but you want an additional grouping of color, try a hanging basket or two. The time of year that you assemble the basket will determine what kind of plants and flowers that will give the best results. For autumn, choose the obvious fall bloomers like asters, petunias, geraniums, marigolds, and impatiens. A dangling branch of English ivy and a few nasturtiums will give a hanging contrast to the vertical growing plants above them. Pay attention to the light requirements of the plants you choose so that they all have the same light needs.

To start, obtain a wire basket at least a foot in diameter. Get a bag of sphagnum moss and a bucket or two of potting soil or compost. Make a tripod hanger out of galvanized wire that is attached to the rim of the basket at three equally spaced points. The wires should be long enough so that the basket hangs at the height that you want. Terminate the three wires with a hook so that it can be hung from a tree branch or a roof eave.

After you have selected your plants, assemble them in their containers and water well. Line the basket with about two inches of sphagnum moss clear up to the basket brim. Make sure that the moss is tightly packed so the soil that you add next will not seep through the moss. Fill the basket half full with the soil. Place the plants on top of the soil and then fill in around them making sure that the top of the soil line of the plant after removal from its container will be level with the packed soil in the basket. Water sparsely to get all the soils to cohere.

Hang the basket in its chosen place. After they become well established you can fertilize them as needed. Keep the wilted flowers picked to spur on new growth and enjoy!□

Robert Horwitz is a retired aerospace engineer who gardens in the Point Loma section of San Diego.

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BECOME YOUR OWN PLANT DOCTOR

BY MORT BRIGADIER

AS A UCCE MASTER GARDENER, this is one of the several "keys" I rely on to help solve problems. Unfortunately, I cannot cite a source. These tips may have been collected over the years from various publications, borrowed from whomever, or the result of conversations with many Farm Advisors. Some may even be original.

Here is one of the diagnostics I use for **FRUIT AND NUT TREE PROBLEMS**:

Premature fruit drop

Could be normal drop
Might be lack of bees to pollinate
Stress: environmental, insect, or disease

Fruit is small in size, number, or both

Failed to prune, or
Pruned badly—removing fruit buds
Fruit needed to be thinned
Heavy crop one year and small the next

Split bark

Sunscale (or frost)
Mechanical injury
To lab for possible fungal or bacterial
canker

Wilting or poor color

Soil too wet or too dry
Examine roots for nematodes
Sample to Ag. lab for viral, fungal, or
bacterial?

Galls at base of tree

Crown gall? Prune away and treat or
call arborist

Oozing sap

Could be normal gummosis
Drought or
Too much water
Nitrogen fertilization during blossom

Scorched leaf margins

Poor transpiration of water
Salty irrigation water
Flush salts out of soil

Sooty, curled, or coated leaves

Identify the insect
Control ants

Encrusted twigs or branches

Treat for scale insects.□

Mort Brigadier majored in horticulture at Cuyamaca College and has an MBA in management.

Presenting a reprint of an article from the July 1932 issue of this magazine. The style is refreshing and may give inspiration for something old to be translated into something new in your garden. In adding a few common names, it has been assumed the scientific names used are for the same plant as they are used for today.

HEDGES

BY MRS. HOWARD W. JOHNSON

I HAVE JUST SOLD a man a flat of privet for a hedge and as I have a special aversion to privet in a hedge, I feel like saying something about hedges in general. I will relieve my mind, and should anything helpful or constructive result, well, that will be all right, too.

Hedges, we know, are planted for various reasons. They may be designed as windbreaks, as property lines, as conventional tie-ups with other plantings, as spite-fences, or just hedges. Something to sort of polish off the job, one might say. It would seem, then, that there might be a good deal of diversity in the plants used. But is there? I leave it to you.

I believe it would be safe to say that of every ten hedges eight of them are made of privet, eugenia or Monterey cypress [*Cupressus macrocarpa*]. This is not as it should be. Privet, it seems to me, should be left mainly to those sections of the country that are handicapped in the matter of variety. It is not particularly attractive and unless handled most carefully is certain to be an eyesore during the winter months. It is said that much of its disheveled and disconsolate look may be obviated if it be trimmed closely in early autumn. I do not know. Then *Eugenia*: This number seems to have an ever growing army of admirers. And I would be the last to deny its beauty and suitability when it is well grown and well kept, and when it is used where it seems to fit in. Marle in the soil is deadly on *Eugenias* [marl is a deposit of clay and calcium carbonate], and a hedge planted in such soil is a constant source of annoyance to its owner and everyone else. The lovely lush appearance is always lacking and "the sere and yellow leaf" describes it accurately. It is sick with a mortal illness and finally it dies. At its best it is handsome, if well cared for and properly nourished.

As for Monterey cypress, I don't seem to be able to think up anything nice to say about it. True, it has its uses. Windbreaks and that sort of thing. But why put a hedge of *Cupressus macrocarpa* close to your dwelling if there is one other subject you might have chosen? It invariably becomes coarse and ugly as it ages. If there is a bit of dust in the air it will find a haven in your cypress hedge and will not easily be dislodged. It will be brown and dusty and sad looking a good deal of the



Cupressus macrocarpa

time, even in its so-called prime, and when it is old it will be too dejected looking for words. At that, I like a nice Monterey cypress as well as anyone if it is in its proper place, growing freely in whatever direction it fancies. But not in a hedge.

The Monterey cypress has another bad quality, I believe. It lends itself too readily to the experimenting shears of the imaginative pruner. Its owner is likely to return from a weekend in the mountains to find that a whole flock of ducks and dinosaurs has hatched out on the top of the hedge in her absence, and there they will perch until time lends them some pinfeathers and they fly away or dissolve gradually and ungracefully into their native element. No, I don't much like cypress hedges.

Having disposed of the famous trio, I would like to mention a few of the things that might be planted appropriately, but seldom are. First, however, I shall speak of the unwisdom of using the formal type of hedge on country places of informal character. Here is a good place to make use of the diversified shrub type of hedge, and if your shrubs are chosen with a little knowledge and some imagination, you will surely be able to achieve an effect that is wholly consonant with your somewhat unconventional surroundings and is at the same time a thing of striking beauty. This sort of hedge is equally good in the city, if there be sufficient room to let it have its own way to some extent. No trimming or coercion should be indulged in except in the most discriminating manner.

Now for some of the things that might be used instead of the big three.

One that I have in mind is *Crassula aborescens*. Most of you, I am sure, are familiar with this *Crassula* [similar to jade plant]. Indeed, it is so common as to be almost despised with us here, but no plant will serve you so well in a hedge that is in full sun and not too good soil as will this one. It will thrive on a minimum of water and inferior soil, and I have yet to learn that it is subject to any pest infestations. It will fill beautifully from the bottom if a little attention be given to its beginnings, such as snipping back top and side growth to keep new breaks low on the stalk. And it is no stingy grower, either. You won't have to wait long for a planting of this to make a dog-tight fence. (They will hop over it for a few years.) And it is fine appearing in all weather.



Crassula



Abelia grandiflora

Then there is another succulent equally good in a hedge. This is *Portulacaria afra* [elephant's food]. The past winter has shown this one to be a little more sensitive to cold, but you will agree with me that this is a minor consideration here. It is of a different habit than *C. aborescens*, but of the same fleshy type to growth and is equally indifferent to privations. Both of them, however, are like the rest of us, in that they do their best if they have a little kindly treatment. They will, if permitted, reach a height of ten feet or more, and will be very good to look at and satisfactory in every other sense, at the same time taking you away from the stereotyped hedge.

One other shrub that promises well for the somewhat low and formal hedge is *Geranium jerusalem*. This *Geranium*, according to Miss Kate Sessions, is an ideal subject for the hedge that is different. It is not at all *Geranium*-like in appearance, but grows tall and straight, its branches reaching up and hugging the main stem very much after the manner of a particularly well-behaved Italian cypress. It is very fragrant, the leaves

exuding a strong lemon scent. I should like to see this plant in a hedge.



Cotoneaster pyracantha



Pittosporum tobira

To these add *Myrtus microphylla* or *Myrtus microphylla compacta*, *Abelia*, *Raphiolepis*, *Rosemarinus*, many of the *Pyracanthas* and *Cotoneasters*, *Carissa grandiflora*, *Prunus integrifolia*, *Laurustinus* [*Viburnum tinus*], *Lantana*, *Leptospermum*, *Tamarix*, *Nandina*, some *Pittosporums*, and we have branched out quite a little from the famous three, leaving a long list still to choose from.

If every person about to build a hedge would endeavor to select a plant that is not to be found in any other hedge in his neighborhood, he would add a great deal to the beauty of his community, as well as giving himself the pleasure of having something quite unlike the all too common type of hedge prevalent today. □

[We have endeavored to find a listing of *Geranium jerusalem* but failed. We would appreciate hearing from anyone who can supply some information.

The drawings shown here are of the genus listed, but are not necessarily the right species to use as a hedge.]



Tamarix parviflora



Book Reviews

ARMITAGE'S GARDEN PERENNIALS: A Color Encyclopedia

Allan M. Armitage

Portland, Timber Press, 2000, 323 pages, 1,464 color photos, 8½" x 11", hardcover, \$49.95

This is a book for plant collectors whose quest for evermore varieties of familiar species often takes them into the deep waters of questionable growing conditions. For this is yet another East coast compendium, assembled by a Georgia horticulturist whose focus is primarily on plants hardy in US Zones 9 and under. But never mind, because the Zone 10 reader will find many familiar species and if some varieties are not so familiar, well, there's the challenge.

What makes Armitage's selections so intriguing are his easy, conversational style and the wealth of photos that accompany the text. Several pages each of such old standbys as iris, hibiscus, and sedums are rich with color images. From *Acanthus* to *Zauschneria*, he presents nearly 150 species, not all of which are his favorites, but many of which he clearly cherishes; it's his down to earth approach that also appeals.

This book includes a large second section on plants with special characteristics, (aggressive, drought tolerant, fragrant, etc.) and/or for certain purposes or growing conditions...cut flowers, ground covers, wet and boggy places. Here is found a lengthy list of perennials by color, offering a vast selection of whites, lavender/blues, yellows, pink-roses, orange-reds, purples, and chartreuse-greens. Another huge list is plants arranged by height and yet another by sun-shade tolerance.

Reviewed by Marge Howard-Jones

PLANTS OF THE TAHOE BASIN: A PHOTOGRAPHIC GUIDE

Michael Graf

Berkeley, University of California Press, California Native Plant Society, 1999, 308 pages, 300 color photos, 5" x 7¼", softcover, \$19.95 (hardcover \$40)

The plants, trees, and ferns that grow in the central High Sierra are a testament to the diversity of our state's natural beauty. Here six hundred of them have been catalogued by common name, in their plant families, to provide a quick guide to hiker and trail wanderer alike. The compact

paperback would fit in a back pack or cargo pant pocket, easily accessible to settle questions of plant identity along the trail.

Years of hiking the Sierras have inspired the author to group his descriptions and photos with similar looking plants on the same page, which helps distinguish, for instance, a groundsel from a golden rod. This in itself is bound to save the hikers' time and energy, but, even more intriguing is the grouping together of unlike varieties of the same species. Who would think, for instance, that three types of gentians would look so different from each other?

Each plant description begins with the height, bloom period, and preferred habitat of the species, and concludes with a fairly specific geographic location where it may be found. The descriptions themselves are very detailed as to leaf and plant, growing habit, and, occasionally, origin of the plant name.

A sixty page Introduction includes background information that could be shared around the campfire, to enhance plant descriptions. The taxonomic organization of plants and the origins of Tahoe's flora lead to ecology and history of the region and a differentiation of the various zones in the Tahoe Basin. A map of this area precedes the text, which is followed by a glossary and diagrams of plant and flower structure. Although the author acknowledges that many native plant families of the region are not included, I think that this book also would be relevant in other parts of the High Sierras.

Reviewed by Marge Howard-Jones

WORLD OF GARDEN DESIGN: Inspiring Ideas from Around the Globe to Your Backyard

Susan Dooley and the Editors of Garden Design Magazine
San Francisco, Chronicle Books, 2000, 320 pages, color throughout, 9¾" x 10¼", hardcover, \$40

At first glance, this appears to be another attractive coffee-table-type book with gorgeous photographs you would expect from the editors of *Garden Design* magazine. But you will find yourself reading the text because it is informative and interesting. It begins with a Time Line, when America borrowed what from whom, from the 1500s to 1988. Obviously picking and choosing which items to include but making good choices.

Every time we redo our gardens or parts of them, we tend to recreate the gardens we knew in childhood or gardens we have visited either locally or around the world. This book is divided into chapters on Italy, Britain, France, the Tropics, and Japan. Each begins with "Elements of Garden Style", which defines six or seven terms such as, loggia and pergola, ha-ha and folly, and parterre and allée. Depending on your own interests some of these definitions will be more helpful than others. For myself, terms used for Tropical Gardens seemed very familiar and those for Japanese Gardens were not remotely so.

Each chapter has sections emphasizing the typical garden

for that country. For Italy sections include, "The Outdoor Enclosure", "Sculpting in Stone", and "Container Planting". For Britain sections are: "Planting for Domestic Use", "Eccentric Sense of Whimsy", "Collecting Impulse", and "Virtue of Naturalism". And for Japan they are: "World in Symbols", "Shaping of Nature", "Art of Stone", and "Tranquil Enclosure". Examples of these features in American gardens, called "Bringing It Home" follow, and then a particular privately owned garden with an illustrated map and lavish pictures completes each chapter.

More examples from public gardens would have been welcome. A couple that were mentioned were Bellevue Botanical Garden near Seattle and the Japanese Garden of Portland, Oregon.

Reviewed by R. Cox

THE WORLD OF CATASETUMS

Arthur W. Holst

Portland, Timber Press, 1999. 346 pages, 90 color photos, 45 b&w photos, 26 b&w illustrations, 6" x 9", hardcover, \$34.95

The genus *Catasetum* is relatively new to most orchidists. In using the word "new" I mean little has been written about this genus before 1980. In recent years we have many people making great strides in the study of this unique genus.

Holst states that there have been approximately one hundred different species identified. I am sure that we will be reading about more changes in the classification of this genus. The taxonomists and botanists have the cooperation of the growers who have great knowledge of the native habitats of these rare orchids.

If you are not an orchid grower, you may want to read this great book just to learn some of the wonderful, different characteristics that only this orchid has. The way it is pollinated, the fragrance of the female flowers, and the fact that you are able to see the plant eject its pollens are all fascinating. The array of shapes and colors of these orchids is also a miracle. The hybridizers have produced some real marvels.

The book is so well written that it makes you want to grow *Catasetums* and enjoy their beauty.

Reviewed by Ardell O. Marlin

WEST COAST GARDENWALKS: The Best Gardens from San Diego to Vancouver Including Winery Gardens, Bed-and-Breakfasts and Resources for Gardeners

Alice Joyce

New York, Michael Kesend Publishing, 2000, 256 pages, 7 maps, 5 1/2" x 8 3/4", softcover, \$18.95

You will find this volume a treat to help plan a visit to the wealth of gardens available here in the West. This is a unique guidebook for those who live in these areas as well as for the first time visitor. Northern California covers gardens north of San Francisco, including Golden Gate Park with its thousand acres of beauty. Included in each section are a list of recommended lodgings (minimal). Special features of the well-

known locations, hours open to the public, phone, fees, and quite specific directions are a bonus. When guided tours are available such as the winery gardens of Napa and Sonoma Counties it is noted. These winery gardens excel in history and horticulture. The second section includes gardens from Santa Cruz to the Santa Barbara area. South along the central coast are the Hearst Castle and Lotusland, examples of the dedication former citizens of California have gone to explore the wonders of gardening in the "golden state." The section on Los Angeles to San Diego includes Balboa Park. Chapters on Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia round out the areas covered.

You will enjoy reading the descriptions of specific gardens and will note that when naming particular plants there is a danger that it may no longer exist as constant change is part of the glory and wonder of gardens. Resources for gardeners and a glossary complete the book. Resources include a selected list of periodicals and Web sites as well as locations of flower fields, shops, and shows. (All subject to change, of course.) I doubt if many of you have had the opportunity to visit all these sites, certainly, I have not. But I do encourage you to take a "gardenwalk". To order call 1-800-488-8040.

Reviewed by Marianne D. Truby

GARDENER'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF NEW ZEALAND NATIVE PLANTS

Yvonne Cave and Valda Paddison

Portland, Timber Press, 1999, 320 pages, 8 1/2" x 11", 1000 color photos, hardcover, \$39.95

Most of us are quite familiar with Australian plants, but are not sure of those from New Zealand. The flora of New Zealand is distinctive with eighty percent of these plants endemic, found nowhere else. *Coprosma*, *Hebe*, *Phormium tenax*, and *Metrosideros excelsa* are relatively common in Southern California. The common name for *Metrosideros excelsa*, New Zealand Christmas tree, is also used in N.Z. The text stated that in recent years this tree has been decimated by possums requiring a special "Project Crimson" aimed at preserving this tree. *Phormium* is a genus of two species: *P. tenax*, New Zealand flax, well known to us, and *P. cookianum*, mountain flax, similar to *P. tenax* but has drooping leaves and seedheads.

This encyclopedia lists plants that were chosen to encourage New Zealand gardeners to use native plants. For this reason, cultivation and propagation information is included as well as descriptions. The climate conditions vary from alpine to tropical lowlands. One palm is included, *Rhopalostylis sapida*, said to be the most southerly palm.

The first section has nearly one thousand color photos of trees, shrubs, climbers, herbaceous plants, and ferns. The text is put into the second half of the book. Botanical terms are kept to a minimum. A glossary of two short lists of Botanical Terms and Botanical Latin are included. More of these plants are now available, which makes this book interesting for browsing.

Reviewed by R. Cox



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San Diego CA 92101-4792

PALOMAR DISTRICT

CALIFORNIA GARDEN CLUBS, INC.

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San Diego CA 92120-3713

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FOUNDATION, INC

Pres: Joyce Wilder 760-436-3036

P. O. Box 230005

Encinitas CA 92023-0005

SAN DIEGO BOTANICAL GARDEN

FOUNDATION

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2125 Park Boulevard

San Diego CA 92101-4792

SAN DIEGO HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Pres: Don Walker 760-630-7307

1781 Sunrise Drive

Vista CA 92084-6424

2nd Mon - 6:30 pm, except Jun

Satellite Wagering Facility

Del Mar Fairground, Jimmy Durante Blvd

SAN DIEGO ZOO

Horticulture Department 231-1515

P. O. Box 120551

San Diego CA 92112-0551

SOUTHWESTERN JUDGES COUNCIL

Chr: Elma Garcia 858-672-9838

11255 Del Diablo

San Diego CA 92129-1518

1st Wed - 10:00 am, Casa del Prado

Jan, May, Sept, Nov

WATER CONSERVATION GARDEN

Garden Devel: Pamela Homfelt 660-1684

12122 Cuyamaca College Dr W

El Cajon CA 92019-4317

WESTWARD EXPOS

Home and Garden Expos 858-350-3738

2120 Jimmy Durante Blvd

Del Mar CA 92014

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATES:

CLASSIC GARDENS

P. O. Box 2711 858-459-0316

La Jolla CA 92038-2711

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3089C Clairemont Drive #296 296-9687

San Diego CA 92117-6802

GARDEN CLUBS:

ALPINE GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Anne Pepler 659-9154

23864 Japantul Valley Rd

Alpine CA 91901-2516

1st Fri - 10:00 am, Home of Members

BERNARDO GARDENERS

Pres: Marielle De Forge 858-487-0814

13357 Corte De Chucena

San Diego CA 92128-1573

3rd Thu - 1:30 pm, Rancho Bernardo Library

BONITA VALLEY GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Kathy Taylor de Murillo 585-8770

40 Palomar Drive

Chula Vista CA 91911-1414

2nd Wed - 9:30 am, Rohr Park Manor,

Sweetwater Road

BRIDGE AND BAY GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Marilyn Foster 435-2335

770 F Avenue

Coronado CA 92118-2130

4th Mon - 9:30 am, Winn Room,

Coronado Public Library

CHULA VISTA GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mary Payette 420-6046

1148 Third Avenue #109

Chula Vista CA 91911-3153

3rd Thu - 1:00 pm, Norman Park Senior Center

CORONADO FLORAL ASSOCIATION

Pres: Linda Stanton 437-6132

P. O. Box 180188

Coronado CA 92118-0188

CROWN GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Linda Stanton 437-6132

855 C Avenue, Apt 2

Coronado CA 92118-2642

4th Thu - 9:30 am, Coronado Library

DOS VALLES GARDEN CLUB

Pres: George Speer 760-749-9608

P. O. Box 123

Valley Center CA 92082-0123

2nd Tue - 12:30 pm, Valley Center Com. Hall

FALLBROOK GARDEN CLUB

Co-Pres: Bernie Dennett 760-723-8519

Co-Pres: Betty Henry 858-731-0706

All area codes are 619 unless otherwise noted.

CLUB AND PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATES (CONTINUED)

FLEURS DE LEAGUE GARDEN CLUB

Chrm: Mrs. Randall Geddes 760-728-6291
2748 Sugar Pine Lane
Fallbrook CA 92028-9419
2nd Mon - 10:30 am, Home of Members

GROSSMONT GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Norma DeMart 466-9398
3891 Rogers Road
Spring Valley CA 91977-1212
2nd Mon - 9:30 am, 4975 Memorial Drive,
La Mesa

LA JOLLA GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Presidential Board
P. O. Box 2713
La Jolla CA 92038-2713
3rd Tue - 1:30 pm, L.J. Lutheran Church

LAS JARDINERAS

Pres: Mrs. Kurt E. Bake
3516 Liggett Drive
San Diego CA 92106-2153
3rd Mon - 10:30 am, Home of Members

MIRACOSTA HORTICULTURE CLUB

Pres: Nell McChesney 760-599-4815
825 Cape Breton
Vista CA 92084-6500
3rd Sat - 1:00 pm, MiraCosta Community
College, Student Center Bldg (upstairs)

MISSION HILLS GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Donna Knierim
44th Wed - 7:00 pm
Call for meeting information 295-2702

POINT LOMA GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Kay Harry 222-5207
876 Golden Park Avenue
San Diego CA 92106-2955
2nd Wed - 10:00 am, St. Peters by the Sea
Lutheran Church, 1371 Sunset Cliffs Drive

POWAY VALLEY GARDEN CLUB

Pres: "D. A." de Gomes 858-672-0158
P. O. Box 27
Poway CA 92074-0027

RANCHO SANTA FE GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Jane Carlin 858-756-2310
P. O. Box 483

SAN CARLOS GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Joyce Zwemke 287-3424
7735 Larchwood Way
San Diego CA 92120-1514
4th Tue - 9:30 am, Home of Members

SAN DIEGUITO GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Evalyn Rodgers 858-635-1557
1518 Calle Orquideas
Encinitas CA 92024-4114
4th Wed - 9:30 am, Quail Bot. Gardens

THE VILLAGE GARDEN CLUB OF LA JOLLA

Pres: Pat Miller 858-459-2039
8257 Prestwick Drive
La Jolla CA 92037-2019
4th Thu - 10:00 am, Torrey Pines Christian
Church, LJ

THE VISTA GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Marilyn McGawn 760-941-7889
P. O. Box 44
Vista CA 92085-0044
1st Fri - 12:00 pm, Vista Senior Center

KEBANAS SCHOOLS:

ICHIYO SCHOOL OF IKEBANA SAN DIEGO CHAPTER

Pres: Haruko Crawford 660-2046
10411 San Carlos Drive
Spring Valley CA 91978-1034

IKEBANA INTERNATIONAL CHAPTER 119

Pres: James H. Ard 858-274-6337
3031 Karnes Way
San Diego CA 92117-4311
4th Wed - 10:00 am, Casa del Prado

IKENOBU CHAPTER OF SAN DIEGO

Pres: Mrs. Charles Oehler 858-278-5689
2822 Walker Drive
San Diego CA 92123-3056

OHARA SCHOOL OF IKEBANA

LA JOLLA CHAPTER
P. O. Box 500765 858-672-7850
San Diego CA 92150-0765
2nd Tues - 10:00 am

OHARA SCHOOL OF IKEBANA

SAN DIEGO CHAPTER
Pres: Mrs. Walter Bourland 276-4667
2936 Havasupai Avenue
San Diego CA 92117-1641

SOGETSU SCHOOL OF IKEBANA

SAN DIEGO BRANCH
Director: Ronald Searfoss 858-459-5961
7755 Fay Avenue
La Jolla CA 92037-4314

SOGETSU SCHOOL OF IKEBANA

Master Instructor: Sumiko Lahey 429-6198
2829 Flax Drive
San Diego CA 92154-2160

PLANT SOCIETIES:

AFRICAN VIOLET

CARLSBAD AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY
Pres: Faye Shirley 858-754-0630
3747 Vista Campana #24
Oceanside CA 92057-8248
4th Mon - 11:00 am - United Methodist Church
of Vista, 157 Lado de Loma

BEGONIA

ALFRED D. ROBINSON BRANCH
AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY
Pres: Doris Smith 222-1294
4505 Long Branch Avenue
San Diego CA 92107-2333
2nd Tue - 10:30 am, Home of Members

MABEL CORWIN BRANCH

AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY
Pres: Michael Ludwig 262-7535
6040 Upland Street
San Diego CA 92114-1933
2nd Sun - 1:30 pm, except May & Aug
Quail Gardens

SAN MIGUEL BRANCH

AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY
Pres: Thelma O'Reilly 670-0830
10942 Sunray Place
La Mesa CA 91941-7241
Last Sat - 10:30 am, Home of Members

BONSAI

HON NON BO ASSOCIATION

Pres: Lit Phan

4551 El Cajon Boulevard
San Diego CA 92115-4316
1st Sun every other month (begin Feb)
10:30 am, Casa del Prado

SAN DIEGO BONSAI CLUB, INC.

Information Telephone 699-8776
P. O. Box 40037
San Diego CA 92164-0037
2nd Sun - 10:30 am, Casa del Prado
Beginning & intermediate classes at 9:00 am
before meeting

BROMELIAD

BROMELIAD STUDY GROUP OF BALBOA PARK

Pres: Robert Vitacco 469-3539
9137 Dillon Drive
La Mesa CA 91941-4230
2nd Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

SAN DIEGO BROMELIAD SOCIETY

Pres: Patti Parker 461-2950
P. O. Box 83996
San Diego CA 92138-3996
4th Wed - 7:00 pm, Casa del Prado
Nov & Dec ONLY, 3rd Wed

NORTH COUNTY BROMELIAD SOCIETY

Pres: Margaret Case 760-721-8422
610 Rockledge Street
Oceanside CA 92054-4230
4th Sun - 1:00 pm, Ecke Building,
Quail Gardens

CACTUS & SUCCULENT

PALOMAR CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY

P. O. Box 840
Escondido CA 92033
4th Sat - 12:45 pm, Joslyn Sr Ctr, Escondido
SAN DIEGO CACTUS AND
SUCCULENT SOCIETY

Pres: Tom Demerriit 858-270-5544
P. O. Box 33181
San Diego CA 92163-3181
2nd Sat - 1:00 pm, Casa del Prado

CAMELLIA

SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Pres: Jay Vermilya 449-0945
2129 Hillslake Drive
El Cajon CA 92020-1019
3rd Wed - 7:00 pm, Casa del Prado
Meetings Nov through Apr ONLY

DAHLIA

SAN DIEGO COUNTY DAHLIA SOCIETY

Pres: David J. Tooley 858-672-2593
11375 Nawa Way
San Diego CA 92129-1116
4th Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

DAYLILY (HEMEROCALLIS)

SOUTHWEST HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY
Contact: Kathy Payne 760-789-5790
1551 Cedar Street
Ramona CA 92065-1327
1st Sat - 10:00 am, Sep thru May
Quail Gardens

EPIPHILLUM

SAN DIEGO EPIPHYLLUM SOCIETY

Pres: Phil Peck 491-9495
P. O. Box 126127
San Diego CA 92112-6127
2nd Wed - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

CLUB AND PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATES (CONTINUED)

FERN

SAN DIEGO FERN SOCIETY

Pres: Bob Halley 858-272-1019
1714 Malden Street
San Diego CA 92109-2206
3rd Thu - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

FRUIT

CALIFORNIA RARE FRUIT GROWERS

Pres: Jose Gallego 697-4417
8673 Warmwell Drive
San Diego CA 92119-1424
4th Thu - 7:00 pm, Casa del Prado
Nov & Dec ONLY, 3rd Thu

FUCHSIA & SHADE PLANTS

SAN DIEGO FUCHSIA AND SHADE PLANT SOCIETY

Pres: Richard Hubbell 443-3706
15420 Olde Hiway 80 Sp 175
El Cajon CA 92021-2427
2nd Mon - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

GERANIUM

SAN DIEGO GERANIUM SOCIETY

Pres: Don Vigneault 858-581-1979
7170 Salerno Street
San Diego CA 92111-3414
2nd Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

HERB

HERB CLUB

Pres: Judy Dunning 579-0222
200 Highline Trail
El Cajon CA 92021-4082
2nd Thu - 7:00 pm, Call for location

IRIS

SAN DIEGO/IMPERIAL COUNTIES IRIS SOCIETY

Pres: Steve Rocha 760-788-1423
E-mail: srocha@pacbell.net
2nd Sun - 1:00 pm - Jan/Mar/May/
Jun/Aug/Nov - Joslyn Sr Ctr,
18402 West Bernardo Drive, RB

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY IRIS SOCIETY

Pres: Eileen Fiumara 818-986-4188
4512 Sunnyslope Avenue
Sherman Oaks CA 91423-3119
1st Thu - 7:30 pm -
Canoga Park Women's Club
7401 Jordan, Canoga Park

NATIVE PLANTS

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY SAN DIEGO CHAPTER

Pres: Cindy Burrascono 685-7321
P. O. Box 1390
San Diego CA 92112-1390
3rd Thu - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

LAKE HODGES NATIVE PLANT CLUB

Pres: Sharon Smildens
13310 Starmount Way
Poway CA 92064-2119
4th Mon - 2:00 pm - Rancho Bernardo
Library (new), 2nd floor

ORCHID

SAN DIEGO COUNTY CYMBIDIUM SOCIETY A BRANCH OF THE CYMBIDIUM SOCIETY OF AMERICA, INC.

Pres: Jerald Spencer 267-1670
383 Brandywood Street
San Diego CA 92114-7831
3rd Wed - 7:00 pm, Carlsbad Woman's Club
Pres: Fred Weber 982-9128
P. O. Box 161020
San Diego CA 92176-1020
1st Thu - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

ORGANIC

BONITA ORGANIC GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Bernadette Mingus 858-278-6888
3335 Budd Street
San Diego CA 92111-5019
4th Thu - 7:00 pm, Bonita Valley Baptist Church

PLUMERIA

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PLUMERIA SOCIETY

Pres: Ted Higgins 443-4795
8540 Sky Rim Drive
Lakeside CA 92040-5514
4th Sun - 1:00 pm, Casa del Prado, Room 104

ROSE

EAST COUNTY ROSE SOCIETY

Pres: Jack Shoultz 440-4174
668 N. Pierce Street
El Cajon CA 92020-3046
1st Sun - 2:00 pm, Gardens of Members

SAN DIEGO ROSE SOCIETY

Pres: Laura Berend & Steve Marvin 235-0004
P. O. Box 86124
San Diego CA 92138-6124
3rd Mon - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado
Jan/Feb - 4th Mon

TREES

PEOPLE FOR TREES

Library 234-TREE
P. O. Box 505 FAX 687-0151
San Diego CA 92112-0505
4th Thu - 6:30 pm, 743 Imperial Avenue

WATER GARDEN

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WATER GARDEN SOCIETY

Pres: Walter Pagels 582-5408
6073 Lancaster Drive
San Diego CA 92120-4536
3rd Sun - Apr thru Oct
Call for meeting information.

AFFILIATES:

Send changes to: Lynn Beyerle,
Affiliates Editor *California Garden*,
1650 El Prado #105,
San Diego CA 92101-1622.
Call 619-232-5762. Deadline for
Sep-Oct issue: Jul 15, 2000.

Are you aware that each affiliate group is entitled to a free advertisement once each year? It should be "camera ready" (suitable to be sent to printer). The text should be enclosed in a border. The border must be included when measuring dimensions, which are to be 3.5 (3½) inches wide by 2.25 (2¼) inches high. If done on a computer, please use a font that does not resemble typewriting.

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SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION LIBRARY

BY ROBERT HORWITZ

ONE OF THE MAIN purposes of the San Diego Floral Association is that of horticultural education and the dissemination of gardening information. To this end, when the Association was first founded way back in 1907, a library was established so that gardening information would be readily available for the Association members and the general public. Through the years, the library was located in several different places and in 1984 it was established in its present facility, in Balboa Park, the Casa del Prado Building, room 105.

Today's library contains over 3500 books. This cornucopia of garden literature is conveniently indexed both by author and subject. Along with the books are fifteen to twenty current horticultural magazines from around the world. They feature specific plant varieties or gardening methods. Many local garden associations and plant societies also send their newsletters to our library. There are detailed reference guides in the library to help the reader.

Rosaleen Cox is the present librarian and deserves many accolades for continuing to raise the level of quality of the library and maintaining the Dewey Decimal indexing system.

Examples of the subject matter taken at random are: annuals, begonias, container gardening, drought-tolerant plants, flower arranging, greenhouses, insects, lawns, major public gardens, orchids, weeds, and hundreds more. Along some top shelves are bound copies of each and every *California Garden* magazine from its inception to the present day. These provide not only an enormous amount of gardening information, but demonstrate the fascinating story of how various plants and gardening methods tend to come into and go out of favor.

The library is open to everyone. However, if you want to check out books, you must be a member of the San Diego Floral Association. The checkout procedure is simple. Just select your book(s) and sign the card located on the inside of the cover along with the date and your telephone number.

Please visit our library and share in the splendor of its treasures! It's open 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. weekdays and the first and third Saturdays of the month. □

Robert Horwitz is a retired aerospace engineer who gardens in the Point Loma neighborhood of San Diego.

ROLAND HOYT BOOK REPRINT

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS FOR SUBTROPICAL REGIONS by Roland Hoyt has been reprinted by his sons. The book has been available only at rare book stores until now. (Going Rate \$65.00) Bill and Mike have donated the books to San Diego Floral Association. The books will sell for \$14.50 (tax included). \$10 of each book sale will be added to the scholarship fund established in the name of Ethel and Roland Hoyt. The books are available at the San Diego Floral office in Casa del Prado, Balboa Park. They can be mailed.

If you are a newcomer to San Diego you probably do not know about Roland Hoyt. He was one of our earliest landscape architects and is responsible for the landscaping of Mission Bay, the Community Concourse, and many noteworthy gardens around the city. At the time this book was written, there was no guide for Southern California that listed plants by their needs and requirements. It is still the most reliable guide available. The later half of the book is a written description and sketch of each plant in alphabetical order. In recent years many scientific names have been changed but there is an updated nomenclature list at the end of the book. The original 1940 book was published as a pocketbook, but this is enlarged—it is a handsome hardback book 7" x 10½". The price of the book (tax included) is \$14.50. Handling and postage is an additional \$3.00.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS FOR SUBTROPICAL REGIONS Roland Hoyt

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Often known as the "Mother of Balboa Park," for over fifty years she devoted her life to helping people grow beautiful plants in San Diego. She tells how, in this book that is for sale in the San Diego Floral Office for \$18.00 (tax included) — \$15.00 (tax included, for members). If you wish a copy mailed to you, use the coupon below and enclose \$3.00 for handling and mailing.

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